THE BOON'S LICK TIMES.

JAMES R. BENSON & CLARK H. GREEN, Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS.

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One dollar per square, of twelvelines, or less, for the first insertion, and fifty cents a square for each subsequent insertion.

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dered, without the number of insertions being spe-cified, it will be inserted, (in the discretion of the proprietors) until forbid, and charged for accor-

dingly.
All advertisements from strangers, as well as convenient acquaintance.

From the Boston Daily Times.

O. K. What is't that ails the people, Joe! They're in a kurious way, For every where I chance to go, There's nothing but o. K. They do not use the alphabet, What e'er they wish to say, And all the letters they forget,

Except the o. and K. I've seen them on the Atlas' page, And also in the Post, When both were boiling o'er with rage, To see which fibbed the most. The Major has kome off the best; The Kernel is surprised! The one it seems meant oll Korrect, The other, oll Kapsized! Processions have been all the go,

And illuminations tall: Hand bills were headed with x. o., Which means, they say, kome oll! The way the people sallied out, Was a kaution to the lazy; And when o. x. I hear them shout, I thought it meant oll krazy.

They say that Blair, the editor, Is o. K. off to Kuba, But what it is he's gone there for, Is nothing but false rumor. K. K., the konkered kandidate,

Must yield to freedom's right; He's a handsome man, but K. K. K. He kould not kome it kwite! There's Butler too, in whom, Whigs say, No man kan safely trust;

They tell him oft to K. K. K., Keep karefully his krust. The people thought when he took hold To prove that votes were bought, A monstrous fraud would kwick be told, With Whigs. or K., oll kaught!

The Merchants too have been o. E., Hard times have loudly said it; It long has been too much their way, To buy and sell on kredit.

They'll now adopt as bad a kourse, Be o. R., over kautious, Which constantly will prove a source, Of miseries and tortures.

The President, that big steam ship, Hasacted very droll; She was o. x, her second trip, For she got out of koal. K. K. K. is the proper name,

For all the New York boats; Kernard kan konquer on the main. Each streamer that it floats. The would be swell, whose purse is drained.

Who kannot kut a dash: To see o. R., his heart is pained, Because he's out of kash; He e'en resolves to kut his throat, But feels somewhat afraid,

He views o. K. his orful koat, And Earl's last bill unpaid. When'er you read an accident, Tis o. R. you see; An orrible kalamity,---

Orful katastrophe. And when the people rave and rant, About some trifling thing, You'll find it's o. K., oll kent, Which makes the hountry ring.

They're running K. K.'s in the street, And handsomely they go; I've heard the kalled konvenient Kabs. By one who ought to know:-He said he rode in one, one day, When heavily it stormed,

And thought them just the thing for those Who are o. K., oll korned. The beauteous girls, unkonciously, Kause many sad regret.

They love to be o. K., Such orrible koketts! I know of one whose flaxen hair, Hangs down o. K., oll kurly; Her lips the sweets of Eden bear, And more, -she ne'er speaks surly .

To win this angel's heart and hand, I used o. K., oll kunning; And thought to make my konverse grand, By great attempts at punning. 'Twas all in vain, -- she merely said She liked me as a friend,

And now she's gulling a young blade, Whose love thus sad will end. The kry of a. K. ren Is the air, From North to South it goes,-It's on a shop in Brattle Square,

Where negroes sell old klothes! The world ne'er saw such kurious times, Since politics were born,---You'll see o. K on grain-store signs. Which stands for Oats and Korn!

This theme has on Pegasus' way, Most wontonly obtruded, And now, with joy, I have to say It's o. K. oll konkluded. Yet four more lines I needs must write, From which there's no retreat, O. x. again I must endite, And lot it's all hamplete!

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."-JUFFERSON.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1841.

REVOLU IONARY REMINISCENCES.

A TALE OF TRUTH.

One pleasant evening in the month of June, in the year 17-, a man was observed entering the borders of a wood near the Hudson; his appearance was that of a person above the common rank. The inhabitants of the country would have dignified him with the name of Squire, and from his manner have pronounced him proud; but those more accustomed to society, would inform you there was something like a military air all orders for job-work, must be accompanied with about him. His horse panted as if it had been the cash, or a reference to some responsible and hard pushed for some miles, yet from the owner's frequent stops to caress the patient animal, he could not be charged with want of humanity, but seemed to be actuated by some urgent necessity The rider's forsaking a good road for a by-path leading through the woods, indicated a desire to avoid the gaze of other travellers. He had not left the house where he enquired the direction of the path, more than two hours, before the quietude of the place was broken by the noise of distant thunder. He was soon after obliged to dismount, travelling became dangerous, as dark. ness concealed surrounding objects, except where the lighnings terrific flash afforded a momentary view of his situation. A peal, louder and of longer duration than any of the preceeding, which now burst over his head seeming as if it would rend the woods asunder, was quickly followed by a heavy fall of rain, which penetrated the clothing of the stranger, ere he could obtain the shelter of a large oak which stood at a little

Almost exhausted with the labors of the day, he was about making such disposition of the saddle and his over coat, as would enable him to pass the night with that comfort circumstances would admit, when he espied a light glimmering through the trees. Animeted with the hope of better lodgings, he determined to proceed. The way, which was steep, became attended with more obstacles the farther he advanced, the soil being composed of clay, which the rain had rendered so soft that his feet slipped every step. By the utmost perseverance this difficulty was finally overcome without any accident, and he had the pleasure of finding himself in the front of a decent looking farm house. The watch dog began barking, which brought the owner of the mansion to the door.

'Who is there?' said he.

'A friend who has lost his way and is in search of shelter,' was the reply.

'Come in,' added the first speaker, 'and what ever my house will afford, you shall have with

welcome.' of my journey,' remarked the other.

conducting the new comer into the room where his wife was seated, he led the horse to a well stored barn, and there provided for him most commending such measures as he may decure a few conducting the new comer into the room where his wife was seated, he led the horse to a well stored barn, and there provided for him most commending such measures as he may decure a few conducting the new comer into the room where his wife amount of the creditor's enactment of laws, except the very feeble and sideration, that the public domain was not proposed for him most commending such measures as he may decure a few conducting the amount of the creditor's enactment of laws, except the very feeble and conducting the amount of the creditor's demand against him. That this may be, and has secondary and inferior paper.

Creat alarm was felt in England before the number of the resident. She was insured for him most commending such measures as he may decure a few conductions. stored barn, and there provided for him most bountifully. On rejoining the traveller, he observed that's a noble animal of yours, sir.'

'Yes,' was the reply, 'and I am sorry to be ry to give you so much trouble with the care of tiel to protect the people against a supposed hasty, ernment in time of peace, whilst those wants him; but I have yet to thank you for your kind. impolitic, or unconstitutional action of the leg- should be limited to that strict economy and reness to both of us."

given the gentleman something to ent?" bery had been committed by a lawless band of pointment to office, was a necessary branch of pense of prosecuting a system of internal indepredators a few days before, in the neighbor-hood, and as report stated that the rufflians were decution of the laws. The denial of this, as well heavily upon their citizens, in the shape of diwell dressed, her imagination suggested that this as the veto power, to the Executive, by our Con-rect taxes. Many of the works thus undertaken. might be one of them. At her husband's remon- stitution, (forming as they do a striking pecu- were of a character truly national, and demanded strance, she now readily engaged in repairing liarity) can probably only be rationally account alike by the enterprising spirit of the age, and her error, by preparing a plentiful repast. Du ed for, by reference to the history of the times the true interests of the whole country. In the ring the meal there was much interesting conversation among the three. As soon as the worthy countrymen perceived that his guest had sat. struggle between two great political parties in knowledge, and the means of attaining to it as isfied his appetite, he informed him that it was the United States, which had resulted in the nearly as possible; systems of common school now the hour at which the family usually per- election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency. Of education, carrying its benefits alike to the high formed their evening devotions, inviting him at the questions which divided the people of that and the lowly, the rich and the poor, have been was accepted in these words:

and after reading a chapter and singing concluded the whole with a fervent prayer-then lighting a pine knot, conducted the person he entertained to his chamber, wishing him a good night's rest, and retired to an adjoining apart.

'John,' whispered the woman, 'that is a good

'Yes, Susan,' said he, 'I like him better for thinking of his God, than for all his kind inqui- fully protected; all the great guarantees of civil national treasury, has acknowledged the right ries about our welfare. I wish our Peter had liberty have been preserved, and in the vicissi, and given its sanction to the expediency of been from the army, if it was only to hear him say more for his country, nor give a better history view of our history, are to be found, it will be the fact, that the President, then in the Execu-

'Who knows now,' inquired the wife, 'but it may be he himself, after all, my dear, for they do say he travels just so, all alone, sometimes .-Hark! what's that?'

The sound of a voice came from the chamber of the guest, who was engaged in his private reof the guest, who was engaged in his private re-ligious worship. After thanking his creator for licular, of the Constitution under which he lives.

his many mercies, and asking a blessing on the inhabitants of the house, he contnieud-and particular legislation, but upon the supposition them as a matter of positive right, and Congress stock, not exceeding one fifth of the whole, inhabitants of the house, he continued—and that a contingency may arise when it may be have, in pursuance of this undoubled expression which should be represented by a corresponding that a contingency may arise when it may be have, in pursuance of this undoubled expression which should be represented by a corresponding to the large should be represented by a corresponding to the large should be represented by a corresponding to the large should be represented by a corresponding to the large should be represented by a corresponding to the large should be represented by a corresponding to the large should be represented by a corresponding to the large should be represented by a corresponding to the large should be represented by a corresponding to the large should be represented by a corresponding to the large should be represented by the large s we shall obtain a place among the nations of the usual way, the opinions of the State upon the earth, grant we may be enabled to show our it, in reference to some modification of the Exec. the will of one other branch of the Government, the inspection of the parent board, and subject

obey thee. Bless us with wisdom in our councils, success in battle, and let our victories be tempered with humanity. Endow also our enemies with enlightened minds, that they may be ome sensible of their injustice, and willing to tween the General Government and the States. restore our liberty and peace. Grant the petition of thy servant for the sake of him whom thou should forbear, if possible, to enter the field of

The next morning the traveller declining the pressing solicitations to breakfast with his host, of his purse as a compensation for the attention he had received-which was refused.

'Well, sir,' concluded he, 'since you will not also to add to them by requesting your assistance in crossing the river. I had been out vesterday ing our enemy, and being alone, ventured too far powers of the weaker party. from our camp; on my return, I was surprised by a foraging party, and only escaped by my knowl. edge of the roads, and the flectness of my horse, My name is George Washington.

Surprise kept the listener silent for a moment, then, after unsuccessfully repeating the invitation to partake of some refreshments, he hastened to call two negroes, with whose assistance he placed the horse on a small raft of timber that was lying near the door, and soon conveyed the General to the opposite side; where he left him to pursue his perous journey. On his return to the house he found that while he was engaged in making preparations for conveying the horse across the river, the illustrious visitor had persuaded the the family are proud of exhibiting to this day. Baton Rouge Gazette.

DFWe have the inaugural address of Gov. Conwin of Ohio, and find a frank, direct and

ing extracts:

The narrow limits within which Executive speculation, of no little censure by some, and ana and Florida, ceded directly to the General of high encomium by others. Neither the Con- Government, by France and Spain respectively. I must first provide for the weary companion stitution of the U. States, nor those of few, if The propriety of subjecting this last class to any of the States in the Union, furnish a paral- the principle of distribution, was founded on a left to this strongly defined feature in ours. With variety of considerations. It is believed by for Executive approval, nor has he in any con- adjusted system of impost duties on foreign goods obliged to misuse him, so as to make it necessa- of political philosophers, has been deemed essen- always equal to the wants of the General Gov. 'I did no more than my duty, sir, said the en- of appointment to office by the Governor is lim- principles of administration, then and since tertainer, and therefore am entitled to no thanks. Ited to such vacancies as may occur in the re- avowed by the General Government, also give But, Susan, added he, turning to the hostess, cess of the Legislature; and such appointments, to this claim of the State an equity, which, under with a half reproachful look, 'why have you not close of the next succeeding session of that body. With very few exceptions, the General Govern-Fear had prevented the good woman from ex-judgment, most erroneously supposed, that a ercising her well known benevolence; for a rob-large patronage, resulting from the power of ap-country. This necessarily left the whole exwhich gave it birth.

vember, 1802, very soon after a most animated and that every such system implies equality work; and our experience of nearly forty years cral treasury have been, and probably her population, and in the development of her resources: nor in those laws and social institu-

gratitude for thy goodness, by our endeavors to utive power, as defined in the Constitution of the the will and power of the People and the States also to the inspection at any and all times of United States.

Under our complex system of government, no subject has given rise to greater difficulty, or variety of opinion, than that of the true division of legislative power, under the Constitution, be

On all subjects of this character, prudence hast called thy son; nevertheless, not my will, conflict in pursuit of a questionable claim of imisdiction.—That spirit of corression, so powafully operative in the formation of the Federal whose duty it may be, either as officers of the declared it was necessary for him to cross the General or tate authorities, to fix its true interriver immediately, at the same time offering a part pretation. When we regard, however, the invariable tendency of power to reach after still further and more extended dominion; and when we consider the obvious advantage, which the Notional Government enjoys in a conflict with a permit me to recompense you for your trouble, single State of the Union, arising from its greater it is but just that I should inform you on whom wealth and patronage, and by consequence its have been occasional with chartered institutions, you have conferred so many obligations, and superior influence over public opinion, it be comes the obvious duty of the State Logislatures within the province of the judiciary, to assert, endeavoring to obtain some information respect- in a peaceful, yet resolute tone, the claims and

The present financial condition of our State. as well as the intrinsic importance of the sub- | That banks under the management of men, like ject, will I am sure justify me in bestowing at all others of our race, not perfect, either in inthis time, a passing notice, on a claim often tegrity or wisdom, have sometimes failed, is a fact preferred by Ohio, with many other States in the | not less rationally inferred, from the imperfection Union, the adjustment of which, though at one of all human institutions, than it is clearly time on the point of completion, still remains shown by historical facts. It could not be exampled open for the consideration and final peeted that any contrivance of man, would

action of Congress. Several years ugo, Congress, by very full maof cession comprehending these lands; that these decision contracts; that the parties and going back to the royal or despotic govern. deeds of cession were contracts; that the parties ments of former times, for a better state of to these compacts had agreed that the lands so things. woman to accept a token of remembrance, which appropriated to the payment of the then national debt, and then the remainder should be distributed. amongst the several States of the Union in a specified proportion. At the time of the passage of this bill the national debt was entirely extinguished, and it was believed by Congress that unequivocal production. We make the follow- the contingency had accrued, upon which the distribution among the States should commence.— This argument, derived from the notion of a compact embracing the subject matter of the bill nower is circumscribed by the Constitution of did not comprehend that portion of the public Ohio, has been the subject of much curious domain embraced within the purchase of Louisi.

branches of the Legislature, are not submitted most universal admission, that under any properly its sudden efflux, would reduce the same evils, is Leiters from Liverpool say there is on imtingency that "Veto power" which, by one class the moneys arising from that source would be numerous and too well known to justify me in islative department. Except in one or two in- publican simplicity which should always charstances of very subordinate character, the power acterize the institutions of a free people. The The admirers of a strong Executive, have, in my ment will expend no money out of the national same spirit of enlightened patriotism, and believ-The Constitution of Ohio was formed in No. ling that our institutions are based upon equality, the same time to be present. The invitation the Executive was prominent. They who tawas accepted in these words:

Vored a restricted power, and stieted Executive

It will afford me the greatest pleasure to com
patronage, prevailed; and of this school (then)

which, though as yet cheerfully paid, I am proud to declare, in our State, do nevertheless go to mune with my beavenly preserver, after the events denominated Republican) was the convention promote objects of vital import, as well to the of the day: such exercises prepare us for the repose which we seek in sleep.

The host now reached the bible from the shelf, and after reading a chapter and single reading a chapter reading a chapter and single reading a chapter and single reading a chapter r has given abundant proofs of the wisdom which time to come, will remain lorever closed. These (in this respect at least) exerted its influence and other kindred considerations brought Con-

tions which advance the intellectual and moral. It would seem that the justice and propriety forent organic laws. Under this Constitution, which I refer, Congress, the proper trustees of the rights of person and property have been the fund, and the only legitimate guardians of the tudes of war and peace, the laws have in general measure. The reason, and the only reason, why been promptly and vigorously enforced. If oc- we are not at this moment in the enjoyment of of the hardships endured by our brave soldiers.' readily seen, that they were of short duration, live Chair, refused his assent to the bill for that and had not their origin in the want of Execu. purpose; thus, by the will of one man, cullifytive power to prevent or control them. After an ing the combined resolves of the representatives interval of forty years, the people of the United of both the People and the States. It is a sin-States have again agitated the subject of a strong gular fact, and worthy our attention, as illustrator restricted Executive action in the Federal ing the operation of the veto power of the Presi-Government, and again decided it, as they did in dent, and the influence it gives to the opinion of 1800-furnishing to the citizens of Ohio another one man, over the opinions of many, that a ma-

are rendered of no effect.

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two, which are said in practice to be the natural

in the past history of banks to warrant this ob provision of law which consequence of our system of banking. The when they exceed a given per cent. per annum, occurrences upon which this objection is founded, should be paid into the State Tressary. nd not general. If we compare the losses sustained by the community, from the partial and o waich with vigilance, and on all questions not total failures of incorporated banks to redeem their promises, with the failures and bankruptcies of individuals engaged in trade, to the same exent, we shall find the latter exceed those of the former class by an olmost incalculable sum. always and invariably, produce the good, and nothing else, which it was designed to offer jorities in both branches, passed on act providing | Our admirable system of government sometimes, for distributing the moneys arising from the sole through the wilful delinquency of those to whose of the public lands among the states. This set care it is entrusted, fails to bring us all the blessthe opposite side; where he left him to pursue his was predicted upon the proposition that the public side and proposition

If the community were deprived of that credit ty of the President steamship, which reached which is now furnished by banks, any one conversant with the enterprising spirit of our people news of the election of Gen. Harrison. will at once sea that individuals and volumary associations would famish that credit in other forms. It then becomes a question which of these two is safest to the laboring and producing take—on consu classes? If this be the true question, and our experience is not utterly deceptive, its solution at

he Legislature may suggest. The second objection to banks, is, that they expand their circulation at one time to an unumally true. Instances of the latter the remotest influence; happening in countries,

too, where a metalic was the only currency. In those instances, however, in which banks have produced either of the evils complained of, it is worthy of consideration, whether the fault lay in the institutions themselves, or originated in an extraneous influence exerted upon them. In ments by the Bank of England in 1797, it is a well known fact, that an order of the King and Council given to the bank, produced it, and that was continued by an act of Parliament from time to time, till 'the year 1823, when by the judicious arrangements of the bank, it resumed payments without producing any derangement in till 7 o'clock in order to bring on her papers and he commerce of the country, or prejudice to the finances of the kingdom. The large issues, and consequent suspension of the banks in our country, which took place from 1812 to 1820, have en, with great justice, ascribed to the loans nade by the Government of the Banks, which were the only means of prosecuting the warr which, returning upon them at the close of the war, with a foreign demand for specie, with the affare in business, at that time, of many of their debtors, rendered suspension inevitable, and in many instances were followed by an ultimate lose of business. Amongst the causes that proluced the recent suspension in 1837, the influ ence of the Government, though by no means intended, is nevertheless distinctly perceivable. The whole revenue of the General Government were deposited with them, under an injunction on the Treesury Department, to use them we A confidence in their strongsh rising from this connexion with the Governnept, natural enough, though, as the event proved, delusive, contributed greatly to those large issues prior to 1837, of which so much complaint has been made. The contractions, too, which have followed, producing the most Haustrous effects upon the country, although to a great extent a necessary consequence of previous over issues, were nevertheless bastened and pushed too rapidly forward, by well meant gentlemen, and not one of the highwaymen, as I condition of a people, need she fear a comparison of conceding this claim to the States, should now endeavors on the part of the Legislature to insupposed.' f such institutions, and assett a ourselves of a helrs, we may hope that a detailed effort at this

holders of all the branches. In this plan, the whole capital employed in the State should be bound for the redemption of the notes of every branch; the parent board having power, under proper limitations, to control the business of all the branches. As the whole capital is to be pledged for the liabilities of each separate branch a board representing the capital should have full power to protect it against the mismanagement of ose for whose conduct in this scheme, it is nade ultimatery responsible. In this plan, it is I advert to this subject now with no view to this fund, as a matter of policy, and many of proposed to give the State a proportion of the have, in pursuance of this undoubted expression which should be represented by a corresponding the Legislature, in such modes as it should direct. The amount of circulation at any and all of the If we analyze all the objections to banks, as branches, to bear a proportion to their capital, to astroments for furnishing a currency, it will be be fixed by the Legislature in the charter. It is found that they resolve themselves mainly into especially desirable, that the charter should spe-two which are said in practice to be the natural city the cases, if any, on which a forfeiture of he charter should follow, and that the facts in In the first place, it is said that the banks use such cases should be found by a trial, in proper the credit which their characters give them to ex- form, in the judicial courts of the State. In this and the circulation of their paper; that, either scheme, also, it would seem to be proper to make from imprudent management, or from fraudulent the notes of each branch receivable in payment motives they at times refuse to pay gold or sil of debts at every branch in the State. To with ver for their notes; that this depreciates the value draw from the directory all inducement to exof their paper, and to the extent, more or less, travagant and injudicious issues, and to put an of such depreciation, occasions a loss to the hold, end to the practice, said to preval to some exors of their bills. That instances have occurred tent, of adopting improper methods to avoid the jection, no one can deny. But it is not true, more than six per cent, per annum on loans, it that this has been either an invariable or general should be provided, that the amount of dividends,

> From the N. V. Express. TWENTY DAYS LATER: ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The taking of St. Jeand Acre-Reported sub. mission of the Pacha-Probable termination of the Eastern Question-The brightest prospects for prolonged peace - Birth of an infant Princess to Great Britain.

The Steamship Acadia, from Liverpool, 4th nstant, was telegraphed at noon, Sunday, and prived at East Boston at 2 o'clock P. M. The Acadis mrived at Helifax on Saturday, at 10, A. M., 14) days from Liverpool, and left for Boston same day, at 74 P. M. making her whole

postance. We shall give in our next the full portionlars of the taking St. Jean of Acre, which the English papers set forth as a brilliant affair.

A second edition of the Malta Mediterranean of the Pacha.
There was a good deal of anxiety for the sale.

Liverpool in sixteen days. She carried out the Another overland mail from India was expect-

Texas is recognized by England, and no mis-

ake-on condition of paying her share of the A Lowlon Letter says "the accounts brought

once results in favor of incorporated companies, by the Vinginia, (packer ship) from the United guarded by every provision which the wisdom of presumed will have an effect upon those articles demand for money has considerably abated and sual extent, and thus raise the price of labor and discounts have become easier, but the Bill-broproperty; and by a sudden withdrawal of that kers yet show a great deal of caution in their culation, either from necessity or choice, re. operations, and keep a supply of money on hand: duce the value of both, -thus, by reducing the the rates of interest are now 53 to 6 per cent on value of the debtor's means of payment, in first Mercantile Bills, and the to 9 per cent on

advance in prices. This, says a letter, has probrecapitulating them here, in which banks had not lably been occasioned by the offer of the Bank of England to advance loves upon long Bills, &c., which has relieved many persons at Manchester and elsewhere, by enabling them to make use of a certain portion of their capital which had been for many weeks looked up as useless, after the former limitation to discount bills only under 75 days' date.

The old established Bank of Wright & Co. of Messrs. Halkes, of Deal, and Johnson & Co. Irish bankers and merchants, have also stopped. The Steamboat Mail was detained in Boston

letters .- For extras we are indebted to the Journal and Courier, and to Hamiler's Express for Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister, transacted business with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and had an interview with Lard Nor-

mandy, at the Home Office. GREAT BRITAIN. Her Majesty the Queen was sufely delivered of a daughter on the afternoon of the 21st alt.

The London Globe of that the says-The interesting grisis which was known to be near, but not so near, has arrived. Her Majes. ty was early this foremoon seized with the usual symptoms, which continued to increase, with all the appearance of a favorable termination. Information was communicated to the Duchess of Kent, and the other members of the Royal family in town who were immediately in attendance. The cabinet ministers were also summoned, and renaired to the Palace with all possible despatch. This afternoon her Mulesty was safely delivered of a daughter. The Queen, we rejoice to say, is to all appearance as well as her subjects can

desire, and the illustrious infant bids fair for life. At five and twenty minutes to three, a salute was fired from the Tower, and other guns announced the joyous intelligence to her Mrjesty's

subjects in the metropolis. From the Observer of Sunday.

PARTICULARS OF THE ACCOUCHMENT OF HER GRACIOUS MAZESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, NOV. 21, Date .- The prayers of the devoted people have been heard by heaven; a successor in the direct time, to establish them on a firm and secure basis. The has been born to the British Throne; and will be attended by happy noutre. To this emi the beloved Queen of these wide spread realiss I have to suggest a brief outline of those plans is as well as her best friends can wish her. which appears to embrace a preventive of the About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a Princess two great evils I have noticed—insolvency of the was brought to the world by her Majesty; and institutions and consequent loss to the community the hearts of all her subjects were made glad by nity-and unuatural expansions and contractions the auspicious event. Even while we write, the of the currency. The first is a State Bank, with bells of the thousand temples of the Lord, which convenient number of its branches, at proper London contains, are pealing out a joyous welmints in the State, with a capital of such amounts come to the young stranger, and hundreds of as the business of the country would seem to re. thousands of happy hearts are putting up their quire. Each branch to own it; own stock as its thanksgiving to God for the blessing be has vouchown separate property; but to receive its paper saided to accord this nation.